

# A New Species of *Murexsul* from the Galápagos Islands

BY

WILLIAM K. EMERSON

AND

ANTHONY D'ATTILIO

Department of Living Invertebrates,  
American Museum of Natural History

Seventy-ninth Street and Central Park West, New York, New York 10024

(Plate 50; 1 Text figure)

THROUGH THE KINDNESS of Mrs. Jacqueline DeRoy and Mrs. Carmen Angermeyer of Academy Bay, Santa Cruz Island, Galápagos Islands, we are privileged to describe a new muricid species which we have placed in the genus *Murexsul* on the basis of shell morphology and radular-opercular characters.

*Murexsul jacquelinae* EMERSON & D'ATTILIO, spec. nov.

Plate 50; Text figure 1

The shell is small, pink, flesh-colored, with numerous, fine, deeply cut, scabrous, spiral ridges; there are 5 post-nuclear whorls preserved, the nepionic whorls being eroded. The fusiform shell has a centrally located, medium sized aperture; the whorls are angled, with an impressed suture, and there are, on the penultimate whorl of the spire, 8 spiral ridges that are of equal size with the interspaces; these are crossed axially by 8 varices, at the most elevated point of which the spiral ridges develop into upturned open spines; both spiral and axial sculpturing gradually increase in number on each succeeding whorl. The body whorl has 6 varices crossed by 5 spiral ridges, which are similar in character to those of the spire, above the shoulder angle; these are followed by 6 ridges

below the shoulder; the canal has 4 additional ridges, with some of intermediate and minor development. The varices, on the elevated portion of the body whorl, have spiral ridges that form more prominent spines than those developed on the spire.

The aperture is ovate, vividly colored a rosy-violet; the inner lip is elevated mostly posteriorly; the crenulated labrum is sculptured within, reflecting the exterior ridges. The siphonal canal is long, narrowly opened, and slightly recurved; it is broad above where it possesses only growth striae on its flattened surface; below it is narrowly tubelike; on the left the canal bears the distal portion of previous canals which are the projecting ends of the varices of the body whorl.

The operculum is muricid, with a basal nucleus. The radular characters (Text figure 1) suggest placement of the new species in the genus *Murexsul* IREDALE, 1915. Drawings of the radula of *Murex octogonus* QUOY & GAIMARD, 1833, the type species of *Murexsul*, were previously published by HUTTON, (1883; pl. 13, fig. C) and by PONDER (1968, pl. 1, fig. 1).

**Measurements:** Holotype, 20.4 mm in length, 11.1 mm in width; largest paratype, 26.3 mm in length, 15.6 mm in width.

## Explanation of Plate 50

*Murexsul jacquelinae* EMERSON & D'ATTILIO, spec. nov.

Figures 1, 2: Holotype (A. M. N. H. No. 147968), 100 m off Tagus Cove, Isabella Island, Galápagos Islands; ×3. Operculum in aperture.

Figures 3, 4: Paratype (A. M. N. H. No. 147969), 50 m off Barrington Island, Galápagos Islands; ×3. Note foreign growths and drill hole.

Figures 5, 6: Paratype (coll. D'Attilio) 30 m off Jervis Island, Galápagos Islands; ×3. Labrum broken.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6